

Birds Brit. Mus. XVI): wing 133 mm (5.25 in); tail 95 mm (3.75 in); larger wing-coverts and inner secondaries white; primaries black, white at base; third primary (from outside) longest; abdomen, under wing coverts, outer rectrices (all but central pair in this specimen) white. The specimen differs from published descriptions (Slater, *loc. cit.*; Hartert, *loc. cit.*) in lacking ochraceous wash above and ferruginous spots on scapulars; throat, sides of neck, and breast are not chestnut, but brown spotted with buff; and rectrices are edged brown rather than buff.

This rare nightjar is known from a few localities in central and southern Brazil, with an unconfirmed record from Paraguay: Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, mid-1820s; Emas National Park, Goiás, 1980s–1990s; Orissanga, São Paulo, 1823; and an unknown locality in Paraguay, 1700s (Collar *et al.* 1992, *Threatened Birds of the Americas*). Two specimens at Field Museum of Natural History tentatively identified as *C. candicans* (Collar *et al.*, *loc. cit.*) are in fact ♀ *Eleothreptus anomalus* (D. Stotz pers. comm.).

The only previously known locality for the species from this century is Emas National Park, where it has been recorded from open grassland habitats; the population is believed to number in the hundreds (Collar *et al.*, *loc. cit.*). Appropriate habitat is extremely limited in west-central Brazil and *C. candicans* is seriously threatened by the destruction of its remaining habitat (Collar *et al.*, *loc. cit.*).

The Beni record represent a major western range extension of approximately 1500 km, and the morphological differences of the specimen may indicate an undescribed form of *C. candicans*. Previous efforts to survey the avifauna of the EBB have been relatively brief and did not concentrate on nocturnal species. Furthermore, identification of *C. candicans* in surveys of appropriate habitat is hindered because its vocalizations are unknown (Collar *et al.*, *loc. cit.*). A serious effort should be made to determine if there are viable populations of *C. candicans* in Bolivia.

We thank Doug A. Stotz for confirming the identification of the specimen. We acknowledge Jaime Sarmiento and Omar Rocha, of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, La Paz, for access to the Colección Boliviana de Fauna.

Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kemff Mercado
Universidad Autónoma Gabriel Rene Moreno,
Casilla 702, Santa Cruz,
Bolivia.

SUSAN E. DAVIS

Casilla 499, La Paz,
Bolivia.

ELIANA FLORES
18 May 1993

FIRST RECORD OF THE DUNLIN FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The Dunlin *Calidris alpina* is a rare vagrant to New Zealand (Falla *et al.* 1981, Hayman *et al.* 1988), Australia (Simpson & Day 1984, Hayman *et al.* 1988), Timor (doubtful) (White & Bruce 1986), Hawaii, Palau, Marianas, Pohnpei and Wake (Pratt *et al.* 1987). It is a common